



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Cameroon

Hospital Sources Report 10 Dead After Clashes

AB1201161194 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT
12 Jan 94

[Text] Yaounde, Jan 12 (AFP)—Cameroon police used water cannon to drive off 100 students marching on the prime minister's office here on Wednesday to protest the death of some students killed in a road accident.

The angry undergraduates said 15 of their fellows were killed when a minibus taking them to university was in collision at dawn with a truck on the outskirts of town.

Central African Republic

Government Condemns Price Increases, Urges Calm

AB1201205594 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Télévision
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Government communique issued in Bangui on 12 January; read by Permanent Undersecretary Koumakoye Ngourouma]

[Text] The Central African Government will announce in time the measures adopted by the heads of state of the franc zone at their meeting in Dakar on 10-11 January on the devaluation of the CFA franc which it approved. However, since this morning it has been observed that certain panic stricken businessmen closed their shops in order to change the prices of their commodities.

Even though it is normal for businessmen to close their shops in order to take stock, the government does not appreciate their attempts to increase prices arbitrarily. Consequently, the government condemns this practice and asks the Central African people to remain calm. The government recalls that the prices of commodities currently in the warehouses awaiting customs clearance and those ordered before the devaluation will not be increased. However, there are dossiers that will be examined case by case [words indistinct].

Furthermore, the government demands those businessmen who closed their shops this morning in order to change the price tags to stop the operation and obey the present instructions. Severe controls will be taken to this effect in order to detect defaulters. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Chad

Trade Unions Issue Statement on Strike Action

AB1201173294 Ndjamen Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Text] In a communique issued on 9 January, the government announced that it had met the demands of the

Federation of Chadian Trade Unions [USC]. The government also called for the resumption of work in the public sector. However, for the USC, these demands have not been met. Its secretary general, Jibril Hassan Hamdallah, explains the situation to Nourém Souleymane Nourél:

[Begin recording] [Hamdallah] This government statement is not exact. Since 11 December, when we launched the strike order, until now, few civil servants have been paid their two months' salaries. The majority have not been paid. This concerns workers in Ndjamen. Regarding the interior, no payments have been made yet. From telegrams coming from Bongor, Moundou, Maho, Sar, Moundou, and everywhere, I am told that they have not been paid a single month's salary. Negotiations with the government began on 17 December. On 21 December when we held the last meeting, the government affirmed that it had paid two months' salaries to all civil servants until the end of the first week of January 1994. Today is 11 January and the situation is what I have just described. In the interior payments have not even begun.

Regarding the negotiations, they have been interrupted since 31 December—as I have been saying—and they have not yet resumed because the payment of two months' salary arrears in Ndjamen and three months' salary arrears in the interior is the condition for the continuation of the negotiations. But until now, this condition has not been met. We are waiting for the government to fulfill its promise and also see to it that civil servants in the interior are paid a month's additional salaries. We will be ready for negotiations at any time, but for now, no one has contacted us and so the negotiations are at a standstill.

[Nourél] What solutions do you envisage?

[Hamdallah] An order must be given to pay workers, for example. In certain prefectures, the funds are available but the treasurers say they have not been instructed to pay; we are not sure why this is the case. There are funds in the departments. The prime minister himself informed us that there was 60 million CFA francs in Sar and 60 million CFA francs in Moundou. But no payments have been made since the prime minister said this. We do not know why civil servants are not being paid. [end recording]

Gabon

Opposition Official on Members Not Leaving Country

LD1201203994 Paris Radio France International in
French 1830 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] In Gabon, a delegation of opposition members, most of them candidates in the 5 December presidential elections, have been prevented from leaving the country. In other words, the authorities are forbidding certain

opposition members to leave the country. Mr. Pierre Louis Agondjo-Okawe, leader of the Gabonese Party of Progress, explains. He spoke to Ghislaine Dupont:

[Begin recording] [Agondjo] We are, in effect, forbidden to leave the country, and we regard this as a very serious measure. It violates freedom of movement; it violates the charter of fundamental freedoms in Gabon, and it even violates the constitution. It is very, very serious because we are moving slowly towards a return to dictatorship.

[Dupont] Do you think that you are under house arrest?

[Agondjo] It practically boils down to that; it is practically house arrest.

[Dupont] What do you think the authorities are afraid of?

[Agondjo] I think the authorities are afraid of the truth. They are afraid that if we go abroad we might tell the international community about what is really happening in Gabon, in particular what happened on 5 December 1993. [end recording]

That was Mr. Agondjo, the leader of the Gabonese Party of Progress. The coordinating body of the opposition of Gabon met today. It is to continue its consultations tomorrow to decide on the response it will give to the Libreville government.

Further on Incident

AB1201211394 Paris AFP in English 2043 GMT
12 Jan 94

[Text] Libreville, Jan 12 (AFP)—Several Gabonese opposition leaders who planned to fly to Paris were banned from leaving the country by police officers who detained them at the airport, an opposition spokesman said Wednesday [12 January].

Fighting broke out between the police, hurling teargas, and the opposition leaders' bodyguards after the security forces, "without explanation," stopped the politicians from boarding their flight here late Tuesday, the spokesman said.

A delegation of seven people, including four men who ran against President Omar Bongo in elections that returned him to office last December, turned up at the airport to carry out a briefing tour to France and the United States, the spokesman said.

The four were Jules-Aristide Bourdes-Ogouliguende, Alexandre Sambat, Jean-Pierre Lemboumba and Pierre-Claver Maganga-Moussavou.

The incident was the first of its kind since the December 5 poll, sources said. In recent weeks, several leaders of the opposition in the West African country have travelled abroad, notably to Paris.

Bongo: Opponents 'Have Visited France Enough'

AB1301100094 Paris AFP in French 0825 GMT
13 Jan 94

[Text] Libreville, 13 Jan (AFP)—Gabonese President Omar Bongo is of the opinion that the country's opponents "have visited France enough." He stated this to justify that fact that several of these opponents were barred from flying out to Paris from Libreville yesterday evening.

In an interview published today in the government daily L'UNION, the head of state added that the "government has decided that everyone should remain here. We shall see. There is no need to flee. They have visited France enough," Mr. Bongo said. "We have said that all those who want to sow disorder in the country will face the rigors of the law. Nobody has the monopoly of street demonstrations and fisticuffs...If because some people have lost an election they decide to set up a parallel government and a High Council of the Republic [HCR], that means provocation...They should even be jailed but we feel there is no need to do so," the head of state added.

Following the first round of the 5 December presidential election which saw the reelection of Mr. Bongo, the opposition candidates proclaimed the victory of one of their members, Father Paul Mba Abessole, who placed second according to official results. Mr. Abessole subsequently set up his "government" and an HCR.

"When the opponents travel to Paris they call Bruno Delaye," President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, and afterwards "they go to Boulevard Saint Honore and then say they are from the Elysee Palace," the Gabonese head of state stated, adding that "they go to France to tell stories to the newspapers."

On Tuesday evening, an opposition delegation which had planned an "explanation tour" to France and the United States, was barred from leaving the country at Libreville airport. Scuffles broke out at the airport between policemen, who fired teargas, and the bodyguards of these opponents among whom were four candidates in the presidential election, namely Jules-Aristide Bourdes Ogouliguende, Alexandre Sambat, Jean-Pierre Lemboumba, and Pierre-Claver Maganga-Moussavou. The opposition condemned this as an "obstacle to freedom of movement and an unacceptable violation of human rights."

Zaire

Tshisekedi Envoy Says Mobutu Unable To Govern

LD1201164494 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] The political situation is still at an impasse in Zaire. The radical opposition, which supports Prime

Minister Etienne Tshisekedi, is refusing to sign agreements negotiated since 10 December. Talks were adjourned last month; the parties of the presidential tendency refused to accept Mr Tshisekedi as legal prime minister. Marshal Mobutu then issued an ultimatum to the opposition, which expires today at midnight. Here is the reaction of Joseph Olengakoye, the envoy of Prime Minister Tshisekedi. At the moment he is visiting Paris.

[Begin recording] [Olengakoye] We have noted that Mr. Mobutu is aware of the problem and has issued an ultimatum because the impasse in Zaire is related to Mr. Mobutu's own will. He has given himself an ultimatum. I can tell you sincerely that, having arrived at the expiry of Mr. Mobutu's ultimatum, if he does not find a solution that meets the aspirations of our people, there will be incalculable consequences, and we will attack democratically on all fronts.

[Reporter Dupont] What else can you do?

[Olengakoye] The people will demonstrate, and Mr. Mobutu will rule over corpses.

[Dupont] The UN secretary general has put forward a new proposal to the Zairean president. Do you think this proposal could unblock the situation?

[Olengakoye] I think that the proposal is to ask Mr. Mobutu to give in to the will of the majority, the will of our people. We have the consequences of 30 years. If we are where we are today, it is because Mr. Mobutu has not managed to govern this people. This means that our people are determined to find a solution according to what they think [as heard], and this is not what Mr. Mobutu thinks. [end recording]

Joseph Olengakoye, the envoy of Etienne Tshisekedi. He was interviewed by Ghislaine Dupont.

Ethiopia

Prime Minister Meets Visiting PRC Foreign Minister

EA1201223194 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] Prime Minister Tamirat Layne said today that Ethiopia, which strives for food self-sufficiency, could benefit much from its good relations with the Republic of China on rural development and modern agricultural technology. During talks with the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, at his office, Prime Minister Tamirat said China, which has long years of experience in modern rural agricultural development, could certainly share its experience with Ethiopian farmers to change their backward system of agricultural production.

Prime Minister Tamirat and the Chinese foreign minister extensively discussed possible ways of further cementing existing bilateral ties between Ethiopia and the Republic of China as well as on broadening new areas of economic and technical cooperation. Prime Minister Tamirat appraised the Chinese deputy premier of the objective situation in the country and Ethiopia's efforts for peace and stability in the subregion.

The Chinese foreign minister told the Ethiopian premier that China, which maintains a 20-year technical cooperation agreement with Ethiopia, will do its level best to further strengthen the historical relations of the two friendly countries and particularly to develop and promote the agricultural economy of the country.

Kenya

President Returns From Israel, Comments on Trip

EA1201222694 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said Kenya can tremendously benefit from the advanced technology and farming methods practiced in Israel to forge ahead in agriculture. The president particularly noted that Israel had a lot to offer to Kenya in terms of irrigation to convert arid land into rich farmland. President Moi said it was his first time to visit Israel and pointed that he was very impressed by the patriotism of Israelis and their efforts that have transformed their nation from a desert to a green rich farmland. [passage omitted]

President Moi extended greetings from Israel to Kenyans and announced that Kenya will send an ambassador to Israel this month. [passage omitted]

Vice President Meets Japanese Delegation

EA1201163994 Nairobi KNA in English 1400 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 12 Jan (KNA)—The vice president and minister for planning and national development, Professor George Saitoti, today held fruitful discussions with the leader of a Japanese economic and technology cooperation mission currently in the country. At the head of the high level mission is Mr. Masao Sawaki, special assistant to the minister for foreign affairs, who was accompanied by the ambassador of Japan to Kenya, Ms. Ginko Sato, during the discussions at the vice president's office at the Treasury in Nairobi.

The vice president assured Japan of the Kenya Government's commitment to the principles of good governance, transparency, and accountability. Prof. Saitoti assured further of the government's commitment to the maintenance of security and the protection of lives for both the local and international communities in Kenya. This was in response to concerns expressed by Mr. Sawaki on the two issues.

Mr. Sawaki had told the vice president that Japan's assistance would only go to those countries that practiced good governance, transparency, accountability, and respect for human rights. Mr. Sawaki had also said that the international community would not be willing to work in countries where their lives were at risk.

Prof. Saitoti stated that the isolated incidents of insecurity were not internal but of induced [as received] nature associated with conflicts in neighboring countries. He said that some of the fleeing refugees brought with them into the country weapons that were used to commit crimes.

Prof. Saitoti underlined that His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi was involved with peace initiatives in the African region in the realization that there would be no peace in one particular country if others were in turmoil.

The vice president regretted the drought scourge sweeping many parts of the republic which, he said, had adverse effects on the country's economy. He said the country was forced to purchase foodstuffs to meet the deficit at commercial prices and appealed for donors' and agencies' assistance. The country, he said, was further reeling down with high unemployment, but he observed that this state could only be changed through growth in the economy.

The vice president emphasized that the government was serious in her efforts to bring further down the population growth and reported that the situation had assumed a downward trend. He said the biggest challenge for the country has been a major slowdown of the economy, but the government was doing everything possible to turn things around. Prof. Saitoti stressed that the government had liberalized many areas of the economy to make it

stable. He said that the government had demonstrated its seriousness by implementing far-reaching structural economic measures.

Prof. Saitoti underlined that the government had effected major political and economic changes in the recent past. The country now enjoys a participatory multiparty democracy, he said, adding that the government would not relent in her efforts of real democratization and promoting a market-oriented economy.

During the discussions Mr. Sawaki said that his government considered Kenya as a priority country in Africa and that is why the country received the highest amount of Japanese aid. He said Kenya's success is fundamental, to be replicated in other areas. He underlined that his country placed emphasis on environmental and population-related programs and warned that no part of the aid should be diverted to military purposes since this could result in the suspension of the aid package.

The vice president thanked the Japanese Government for its assistance to Kenya, observing that every area of the economy had benefited from Japanese aid. He mentioned the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, and various roads and bridges among major beneficiaries and in particular highlighted the Jomo Kenyatta College of Agriculture and Technology as a living testimony of economic cooperation between the two nations. [passage omitted]

Somalia

USP Supports Relocation of UN Offices

NC1201161694 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1307 GMT
12 Jan 94

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jan (MENA)—The United Somali Party [USP], in coordination with the rest of Somali forces, has announced its support for the UN decision to relocate UN offices in Somalia from Mogadishu to various parts of the country.

A statement issued today by USP representatives in Cairo notes that the USP and a number of Somali forces have pressed for such a move for more than two years. The statement says that the move will help curb the power of certain irresponsible groups that made financial gains and got media attention due to their blackmail of UN organizations.

In their statement, Somali forces express support for the UN decision to deploy about 16,000 soldiers to protect public facilities, convoys, and refugees. The decision, chosen from among three options submitted by UN Secretary General Dr. Buturs Ghali to the UN Security Council, is reasonable and correct, the statement says.

Tanzania

Official Notes Ban on PAC Activities Against RSA

MB1201173894 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] The government of Tanzania says it will not allow the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] movement to use its territory as a base for hostilities against South Africa. The secretary general of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party, Mr. Horace Kolimba, said Tanzania will not be used as a base for hostile actions and will not allow military training camps in that country any more.

Mr. Kolimba told a news conference in Harare today that Tanzania does not want to be seen as complicating things in South Africa. His comments follow reports that the Tanzanian government handed a strongly worded letter to the PAC's representative in Tanzania, condemning recent violence by the PAC in South Africa.

Uganda

Lord's Army Rebels To Surrender; Money, Security Sought

AB1201121594 Paris AFP in English 1652 GMT
11 Jan 94

[Text] Kampala, 11 Jan (AFP)—Ugandan Lord's Army rebels have agreed to surrender on condition that the government gives them money to help them start new lives and guarantees them security, officials said Tuesday. The rebel movement, formerly known as the Holy Spirit Movement and led by priestess Alice Lakwena, expressed their intention to come out of the bush when they met a government delegation headed by former president Tito Okello.

The meeting took place in Agik forest near the north-western town of Gulu on Monday. Rebel leader Joseph Kony, who claims to be guided by the holy spirit, attended the talks for the first time. The Lord's Army, who fought to overthrow the government of President Yoweri Museveni, are blamed for killing hundreds of civilians in northern Uganda during the past six years.

Buthelezi: IFP Should End Talks With Government, ANC*MB1201153694 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says his party should consider terminating negotiations with the ANC [African National Congress] and government, in favor of opposition politics. As Craig Doonan reports, Buthelezi has been addressing a kwaZulu Legislative Assembly meeting today:

Buthelezi says Inkatha and kwaZulu face two options. One is to continue negotiating with the ANC and government, and restating its demands repeatedly, while the other is to call their bluff and pull out of talks. He said it is time for Inkatha to move from a reactive to a proactive position and to display to the country a clear message of opposition. Although he did not say exactly what type of opposition politics he means, he did refer briefly to mobilizing against the 27 April election.

Buthelezi said the IFP and kwaZulu are wasting time by talking to the ANC and government. As he says, their demands are not being heard or met. Buthelezi has also called for another IFP Central Committee meeting on 22 January, 2 days before Parliament reconvenes to adopt amendments to the interim constitution. Turning to allegations of hit squads in the kwaZulu police, Buthelezi has denied reports of a five-man squad operating this force, as revealed by the Goldstone Commission. He has also repeated his opposition to the TEC [Transitional Executive Council], saying the kwaZulu government will not recognize this body, nor will it cooperate with it in any way.

Further on Buthelezi Remarks*MB1201195794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1636 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Durban Jan 12 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] should consider ending negotiations with the African National Congress [ANC] and the South African Government in favour of "opposition politics", its leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Wednesday. "I see no reason for our negotiating teams to continue to sit around tables for a month-and-a-half restating over and over things which we have discussed ad nauseam since July 2, 1993."

Mr Buthelezi did not spell out what his idea of opposition politics was, although he briefly referred to mobilising against elections. He was addressing a kwaZulu legislative assembly caucus in ulundi in his capacity as chief minister. "I believe it is time for us to move from a reactive to a proactive mode and to develop our own political initiative."

He said the IFP and kwaZulu government faced two choices: "either we continue to negotiate with the ANC for another month-and-a-half...or we call their bluff now

and we say enough is enough." By opting for the first alternative, Mr Buthelezi said, precious political time would be wasted.

By pulling out of talks, the IFP and kwaZulu would gain the time needed to develop "political alternatives and bring to the country a clear message of opposition".

The IFP president reiterated his "total commitment" to a negotiated constitutional settlement but said the government and ANC had "our balls in their court (sic)". The IFP and kwaZulu's demands were minimal and it was up to the ANC to indicate whether or not it wanted to discuss them.

Mr Buthelezi accused the ANC of negotiating merely to manoeuvre itself into a position from which it could avoid any substantive discussions on the IFP and kwaZulu's amendments to the constitution.

"Their major political goal is to ensure that they can drag us along with the process after the date of elections. By doing so, they can reduce the strength and the effect of our opposition politics and ensure that we can not mobilise against elections if we choose to do so."

IFP Terms De Klerk-Mandela Meeting 'Window-Dressing'*MB1201181594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1659 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Durban Jan 12 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Wednesday described a meeting between State President F W de Klerk and African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela on Tuesday as window-dressing. "The nationalist government and its intelligence and security agencies seem fixated on the right wing and the Pan Africanist Congress, while they ignore far more serious violence orchestrated by the ANC against opponents in the black community," IFP spokesman Dr Ziba Jiyane said in a statement from Durban.

He added that any attempt to address violence without taking into account the ANC's role as "a primary player" or excluding other important players was doomed to failure. "The meeting in Pretoria...has no significance at all, except as glitzy window-dressing," said Dr Jiyane.

The meeting was clearly meant to create an impression of impartial government and ANC concern about violence, while sanitising one party's role in it, he concluded.

IFP Calls for Strike 17 Jan*MB1201205094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2032 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 12 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has called on Zulus to stay away from work on Monday when King Goodwill Zwelithini meets State President F W de Klerk in Pretoria. IFP

Johannesburg Chairman Humphrey Ndlovu made the call in a statement to SAPA on Wednesday night. He declined to elaborate.

IFP Transvaal leader and Central Committee [as received] Themba Khoza, when contacted by SAPA, confirmed that the party would call on Zulus to stay away from work on Monday. He said the official call would be made in a statement on Thursday.

Mr Khoza said IFP supporters in the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging region were expected to mass outside the Union Buildings in Pretoria on Monday when King Zwelithini meets Mr de Klerk.

Political Director Comments

MB1301100294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0929
GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] Durban Jan 13 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Thursday disassociated itself from a call by its Johannesburg Chairman Humphrey Ndlovu for Zulus to stay away from work on Monday when King Goodwill Zwelithini meets President F W de Klerk in Pretoria.

In a statement, IFP Political Director Dr. Ziba Jiyane said: "The IFP disassociates itself from the statements by certain IFP members implying that the IFP has called for a worker stay-away on Monday, January 17. "Since the January 17 event is being organised by the Zulu king and not the IFP, the IFP could not have made any such decision. We wish to emphasise the meeting on Monday between his majesty King Goodwill Zwelithini and State President F W de Klerk has absolutely nothing to do with the IFP," Dr. Jiyane said.

Mr Ndlovu made the initial stay-away call in a statement on Wednesday night. He declined to elaborate.

IFP Transvaal leader and Central Committee member Themba Khoza confirmed on Wednesday night the party would call on Zulus to stay away from work on Monday. He said the official call would be made in a statement on Thursday. Mr Khoza said IFP supporters in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region were expected to mass outside the Union Buildings in Pretoria on Monday when the Zulu monarch met Mr de Klerk.

The IFP has called a press conference in Johannesburg later on Thursday to clarify the IFP's position on the stay-away call. The confusion comes amid persistent claims by IFP rivals that the party is using King Zwelithini for political gain.

Negotiators Plan Government-ANC-Freedom Alliance Talks

MB1301110494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1044
GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 13 SAPA—Chief negotiators from the government, African National Congress [ANC]

and Freedom Alliance [FA] will meet in the next few days to try to arrange full-blown trilateral talks. Roelf Meyer, Cyril Ramaphosa and Rowan Cronje will meet informally to explore whether the political impasse with the Freedom Alliance can be broken.

Two rounds of trilateral talks at the end of last year ended with alliance negotiators agreeing to take a proposal to their leaders that would pave the way for further talks. It also addressed the commitment required by the government and the ANC before they are prepared to discuss the changes to the constitution demanded by the Freedom Alliance.

The three sides gave themselves until January 24 to broker an inclusive political deal. An apparent lack of movement by the alliance and signs of "reluctance" on the part of the ANC to resume negotiations since the last round had made it more difficult to arrange further talks, a government spokesman said on Thursday. "It is a tense and difficult situation to overcome," he conceded.

The alliance was still committed to further trilateral talks, Mr Cronje said on Thursday. However, he warned the government and the ANC to stop "playing with words". He said the alliance welcomed the latest statements from the government and ANC committing themselves to an inclusive settlement, but there were fears the two sides were "stringing the FA along".

It appeared some elements within the government and the ANC were not keen to re-open the interim constitutional package. "Let's stop putting obstacles in the way. Let us know where we stand," the alliance chairman pleaded. He dismissed the tough stance taken recently by some alliance members who believe the government and the ANC to be dragging their feet. He also dismissed as "nonsense" speculation that cracks had appeared within the alliance, following Ciskei's decision to participate in the Transitional Executive Council.

Mandela Says Government Instigates SDU Violence

MB1301131994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1207
GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 13 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Thursday accused government of complicity in township violence and creating problems among ANC-aligned Self-Defence Units [SDU].

Mr. Mandela said the ANC had disciplined some SDU members involved in violence. He was speaking after a meeting of Patriotic Front members and responding to radio and newspaper reports which quoted an East Rand SDU member as saying he killed opponents as he would kill chickens. The SDU issue would be raised at Friday's meeting of the ANC national executive committee, Mr Mandela said. However, he said he wanted to stress, without being protective of SDUs, that problems with the units were the results of a government strategy.

"Their strategy is based on the fact that they will have overwhelming support among whites in the election. They are confident of substantial support among coloreds and Indians, and that the base of the ANC is the African community. The violence is taking place only among Africans. By instigating and conniving in the violence they will be able to cut down the majority of the ANC."

The ANC, he said, did not condone the lack of discipline and slaughter of innocent people. Mr Mandela said peace-keeping proposals he discussed with State President F. W. de Klerk on Monday dovetailed with the efforts of the Transitional Executive Council. Mr Mandela said he would report to the ANC national executive committee on his discussions with Mr de Klerk.

ANC-Patriotic Front Leaders Meet to Plan Strategy

MB1301103294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1020 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 13 SAPA—Political leaders aligned to the African National Congress [ANC]-led Patriotic Front [PF] met in Johannesburg on Thursday to formulate a joint election strategy.

The PF leaders included ANC President Nelson Mandela, Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse, Transvaal Indian Congress representative Cassim Saloojee and the leaders of Lebowa, Venda, Transkei and kwaNdebele. PF co-ordinator Ismael Ibrahim said the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the April 27 elections and the PF's campaign.

Mr Mandela, reacting before the meeting to Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's threat to oppose the election process, said that while the ANC and the National Party were the major players, they were not the only ones. "Our desire is to persuade all political parties to come along with us in the process."

Mr Mandela disclosed that he held talks on Wednesday with a "major personality" to broaden the inclusivity of the process. He did not name the person and asked the media not to probe for details. He said it would be regrettable if any political parties turned their backs on the negotiations process.

Drop in KwaZulu Violence Assessed

MB1301060694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2239 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] Durban Jan 12 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] said on Wednesday it was baffled by the Transitional Executive Council's [TEC] claim that the level of violence had dropped in kwaZulu since more members of the SA Police's [SAP] Internal Stability Division [ISD] were sent there last month. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

IFP spokesman Senzo Mfayela said joint policing by the kwaZulu police and the South African Police was the

result of bilateral understandings between the two forces—not as a result of TEC instructions.

He said there had been no visible decline in violence in flashpoint areas policed exclusively by the SAP in Natal.

Mr Mfayela said it was ironic that the TEC favoured the intervention of the ISD in kwaZulu areas where the ANC [African National Congress] had little following, while the ANC simultaneously campaigned for the ISD's withdrawal from areas it believed it had a chance of dominating.

TEC Intelligence Subcouncil Meets in Pretoria

MB1301075394 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] The Transitional Executive Council's [TEC] sub-council on intelligence held its first meeting in Pretoria. At yesterday's meeting the joint coordinating intelligence committee was discussed and constituted. In a statement the TEC says the subcouncil also established three other standing committees—one dealing with basic principles on intelligence and formulation of a code of conduct, the second to facilitate the transition to a future intelligence dispensation, and a third for suitable legislation. The Joint Coordinating Intelligence Committee consisting of heads of the different intelligence services in South Africa will meet again on Monday.

Ministry Wants SDU's Disbanded Before Election

MB1301095494 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] The Law and Order Ministry says self-defense units [SDU] will have to be disbanded and killers within their ranks brought to justice. Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze says this will be part of ensuring free and fair elections on the East Rand. Kotze has been reacting to newspaper and radio reports quoting an East Rand SDU member who said killing particular people does not worry him. The member, code named Tembu, reportedly said when they kill particular people, for him it is like he has killed a chicken. He reportedly said this is because he sees no reason for people to live if they do not understand what the will of the people is. Kotze says the statement is a cause for extreme concern. He says it will be brought to the attention of the Goldstone Commission:

[Begin Kotze recording] Such statements highlight the inherently uncontrollable killer instincts of ANC [African National Congress] SDU's, and the fact that ANC supporters, and not the South African Police as the ANC is fond of claiming, play a large role in the East Rand carnage. If free and fair elections are to be held on the East Rand in April, it is essential that these units be disbanded as quickly as possible by the ANC, and that the illegal weapons be handed over to the South African Police, and that the killers in their ranks be brought to justice as soon as possible. [end recording]

ANC, IFP, PAC View Police Presence on East Rand

*MB1301060394 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2345 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 12 SAPA—Residents of East Rand townships were overwhelmingly opposed to the presence of police Internal Stability Units [ISU] and wanted them withdrawn. African National Congress [ANC] spokesman Carl Niehaus said on Wednesday.

Replying to a question on the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] news programme AGENDA as to why the ANC refused police presence in the townships and at the same time demanded it, Mr Niehaus denied the ANC had refused to let the police perform their duties.

He said what the ANC wanted was "proper policing", not policing by people who were involving themselves in the violence and were unpopular in the townships. "We have heard time and again from residents that they don't want the ISUs in the townships. Ask anyone and they will give you an unequivocal 'no' to the presence of these units."

Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] National Organiser Maxwell Nmadzivanane said the police worked for an illegitimate regime and township residents therefore considered the Transitional Executive Council and the ISUs to be illegitimate.

He added the police were finding it difficult to maintain law and order in the townships "simply because they are not acceptable there". "As long as we don't have a government that's acceptable, they (the police) are illegitimate," he said.

Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] member Hennie Bekker said the IFP was against withdrawing the ISUs and said a "small war" was going on in Natal. It was "all right to criticise", but the units were necessary to prevent further slaughter.

Asked whether there had been specific complaints about the ISUs, Law and Order Deputy Minister Gert Myburgh said the Goldstone Commission had reported that attacks on uniformed police were so widespread that the ISUs "had to stay". He said the police had investigated many cases, including a number against policemen, and did not spare colleagues found guilty of offences.

Asked about reports that Tanzania had banned violent actions by the PAC against South Africa, Mr Nmadzivanane said Tanzania nevertheless remained a strong supporter and was "only asking us not to make claims".

On allegations of violence and lawlessness committed by self defence units, Mr Niehaus said the reasons were

complex. The ANC was presently restructuring the units and it was hoped they would return to their original objectives.

ANC Document on Revamping Mining Industry Discussed

*MB1201164694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1617 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 12 SAPA—The mining industry would have to be revamped to maximise its foreign exchange earning and employment creation potential, according to a draft African National Congress [ANC] economic policy document finalised Wednesday. In addition, the document states the country's minerals belong to the nation as a whole and urges a reversal of the current private ownership of mineral rights. However, this would not be through nationalisation.

Speaking at an international executive communications conference in Johannesburg, ANC mineral and energy policy co-ordinator Paul Jourdan released details of the final draft of the reconstruction and development programme [RDP] completed Wednesday morning. The RDP put forward as a priority the further beneficiation of the country's minerals in order to boost foreign exchange earnings and increase the number of jobs in the mining industry. "Exporting raw ore is not benefiting our country in terms of employment and in terms of earning forex," Mr Jourdan said.

The document also recognised industries involved in exploiting mineral resources were in long-term decline and an effort to move further downstream into fabrication activities would help alleviate the inevitable job losses.

The RDP suggested the creation of incentives to encourage beneficiation such as a form of royalty payment that was dependent upon the further processing of ore.

The establishment of a mineral marketing auditing office to control transfer pricing is also mooted.

"We're thinking of a hit-squad that looks at transfer pricing of inputs and outputs by companies and takes them to the courts if necessary," Mr Jourdan explained.

Import-parity pricing by SA mineral producers would be scrapped and replaced with less expensive export- or profit-parity pricing to benefit domestic fabricators.

Underlying the reform of the mining industry, is changing the pattern of private ownership and control of mineral rights. Mr Jourdan said this could involve a tax on mineral rights; expropriation on a willing-buyer, willing-seller basis; and exchange through a system of licenses. He denied this would involve nationalisation but admitted it could be perceived as a "legislative, sleight-hand" form of nationalisation.

In addition, the RDP suggested the creation of a black mining house through the sale of assets by private mining houses.

The two key obstacles to small-scale mining would also be removed; namely, the lack of access to mineral rights, and the inadequacy of financing and technical support.

The RDP document, drawn up by the ANC in conjunction with the Congress of SA Trade Unions and the SA National Civics Organisation, is to be discussed and amended, if necessary, at a conference later this month and adopted as official ANC economic policy, he said.

The full RDP document on the economy is expected to be released later Wednesday or Thursday.

ANC Youth League Details 14-17 Jan Congress

MB1301103094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0955 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Statement of the ANC Youth League, on its 18th congress to be held at Vista University 14-17 January, issued by the ANC on the SAPA PR wire service]

[Text] The 18th congress of the ANC [African National Congress] Youth League [ANCYL] will take place at Vista University, Soweto, starting on Friday, 14 January 1994 and end on Monday 17th January 1994. The congress will be opened by the president of the ANC, Nelson Mandela on Friday morning.

Congress will also receive reports from the president, secretary general and treasurer general of the ANC Youth League. The morning session on Friday, namely, the addresses by the president of the ANC and the president of the ANC Youth League, shall be open to the media and the public in general. The rest of congress shall be in closed session, with the exception for the closing address by the new president of the ANC Youth League which shall be in open session.

The closed sessions shall deal with the reports of the secretary and treasurer generals and the different commissions and their plenary sessions. There will be four commissions which shall in turn have sub-commissions.

The four commissions are:

I. Youth and a democratic South Africa. A. The ANCYL post elections. B. The youth and the RDP [Restructuring and Development Program]. C. Building a national youth council. D. Government participation by youth. E. Memorandum on the need for a youth ministry.

II. Strategy and tactics

III. Constitutional amendments

This commission will address the question of the autonomy of the ANC Youth League, which will also deal with the general relations between the ANC Youth League and the ANC, particularly with the ANC being in government

IV. Elections and violence

Other issues to be dealt with are the ANC Youth League and the world youth movement as well as the financial self sufficiency of the ANC Youth League.

The congress will be attended by 1,550 representatives, representing 235,301 paid up members, and an additional 25 observers that are expected from the international community. There will be five (5) youth delegates from each of the camps of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] that are outside the country.

There will also be elections for a new national executive committee. Congress is expected to adopt key resolutions on the education crisis, the violence, elections, and on organisational questions affecting the ANC Youth League. Primary among these will be question of establishing branches of the ANC Youth League at tertiary learning institutions and schools. The state of organisation in the coloured, Indian and white communities will also be a subject of discussion. Because the last two years have not seen a significant improvement in the participation of women in our structures, the challenge to ensure greater involvement of young women in the activities of the organisation shall occupy a high place in our agenda.

The 18th congress should mark a turning point in the history of youth politics in South Africa. It shall be the task of our congress to ensure that the ambiguous role that has been played by the youth since the unbanning of the liberation movement is discarded. The congress will have to redefine the role of the youth not only in the transition, but also in a post-apartheid South Africa.

PAC Official Comments on Recent Issues, Events

MB1201120194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0520 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Phone-in question and answer session with Pan Africanist Congress Relief Aid Secretary and negotiator Patricia de Lille by SABC presenters David Hall-Green and Chante Hinds on the GMSA program; italicized passages in Afrikaans—live]

[Excerpts] [Hall-Green] And good morning to you if you have joined us and you are on Good Morning South Africa [GMSA] on the big one, and the time is 20 past seven o'clock, and it being Wednesday of course, it's time for our political personality to be featured and this time the turn of the Pan Africanist Congress. And we have with us this morning Mrs. Patricia de Lille who is a member of the Executive Committee of that organization. And we are going to be opening the phone lines later on and we'll give you the number. Good morning Mrs. de Lille.

[De Lille] Good morning, David.

[Hall-Green] Many people would say that in the light of the way that things are going with the break down of apartheid and the general improvement in our society and the steps that have been taken, that the PAC is being more militant than necessary. What would be your answer to that allegation?

[De Lille] Well, if the truth means that we are militant, then that is correct, because we've always and consistently propagated the truth to our people. We have not tried to divert the attention from the main problems facing our country. And if people say we are militant because of that it's because we propagate the truth.

[Hall-Green] But what I'm saying is that you are said to be more militant than is actually necessary, the steps that you're taking.

[De Lille] Well, you know I don't know how they measure it, what criteria they use to say that we are more militant. But I accept that there is a perception that the PAC is more militant. This is being created by the media, by the electronic media, the printed media and so on. Our members, because they are young and vibrant, and because they are angry, they are frustrated, the only way of showing their feelings is by action, because they've got no democratically elected representatives in Parliament that they can use to air their grievances.

[Hinds] *Patricia, on that note, what is your view about the violence taking place in the townships? How do you feel about it?*

[De Lille] *Every person who gets killed today in our country, every person who dies at the hands of violence—it is unacceptable to the PAC. We feel that not enough is being done to end the violence. The time has come to stop pointing fingers as to who is responsible for the violence. We must say the violence must stop. At the moment one organization blames the other and that has been the trend over the last three years.*

[Hall-Green] What about attacks such as that on the Heidelberg tavern in Cape Town?

[De Lille] The Heidelberg attack in Cape Town—the police are still busy with their investigations, thereafter I suppose they will charge people. After they have charged them officially they will then have to appear in a court of law, and it's only then that we can comment and say who is responsible and who is guilty in that particular case. At the moment it's all sub judice and investigations are still going on.

[Hall-Green] Does the PAC disassociate themselves entirely from that attack on the Heidelberg?

[De Lille] The PAC, our deputy president Johnson Mlambo, has disassociated the PAC from the attack on New Year's Eve. I personally had condemned all violence throughout the country irrespective of whether it's in Cape Town, in Natal, or in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area.

[Hall-Green] What about control or not controlling the military wing APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army]?

[De Lille] That is more than a question of controlling or not controlling, that is again something that's being... [pauses] a perception which is being carried in the media. We have no control over APLA. APLA is the military wing of the PAC. They are accountable to the mother body, the PAC as much as the political leadership of the PAC is accountable to the mother body.

[Hinds] *You mentioned just now that violence is unacceptable, but has the PAC ever adopted that view and discouraged violence in the black townships?*

[De Lille] The PAC is not involved in the internecine violence in our townships. The PAC has in the past, and we are still trying to act as a mediator between the various parties. I challenge anybody in the country to point out where the PAC is actually responsible for violence within the townships. The violence itself is not acceptable to all of us in the country. If there are other means of achieving your political objectives that should have first priority before thinking of taking up a gun, being intolerant and eliminate your political opponent.

[Hall-Green] We're going to open the phone line. If you would like to phone in with a specific question for Mrs. Patricia de Lille please do so from now, and the telephone number is the same from wherever you are phoning in the country. [passage omitted]

[Hall-Green] Mrs. de Lille, what's the story now with Tanzania? We read that the Tanzanian Government are banning any political activity of the PAC in exile in Tanzania. What is actually the story. There seems to be quite a bit of contradiction in the reports.

[De Lille] Well, as far as I know, David, that we did receive a note from the Tanzanian Government. This is a diplomatic issue which we want to confirm that we did receive such a letter, and the PAC will attend to that in due course.

[Hall-Green] But does it seem likely that it's going to severely curtail the operations of the organization?

[De Lille] I must first of all say the Tanzanian Government is one of the few governments in the continent which has always shone out amongst the others as far as assistance and support for the liberation movements are concerned. It's very unlikely that they will just all of a sudden stop that support for the liberation movements. So once we have more clarity about the content of the letter the PAC will respond.

[Hall-Green] As we move further and further into the so-called new South Africa, it would seem that physical monetary support—financial support—for the PAC is diminishing. Is this going to mean that the organization is going to have to change its identity from that of a liberation organization to become more of a conventional political party in order to survive?

[De Lille] Let me first say that we've never in the PAC relied solely on international funding...

[Hall-Green, interrupting] But you've had considerable support.

[De Lille] Yes, we've had support from them, but at the same time we've also cultivated a culture of self-reliance among our people. So we are quite well placed to continue with our self-reliance program. It will most probably affect the PAC adversely to an extent only. As far as the question whether we are going to contest the election as a liberation movement or as a political party, we have to register as a political party to contest the elections, and we will do so very, very soon.

[Hinds] We have our first caller on the line. It's Joe from Cape Town. Good morning.

[Joe] Good morning lady, good morning Mrs. de Lille. I would just like to ask one question. Why is it that the media is making a fuss of the Heidelberg tavern, and let's go back quickly to the Amy Biehl case. They made a fuss about the Amy Biehl case when they, the regime—the illegitimate regime—have killed a 13-year-old boy, Sam Siphuwo, in Guguletu the world did not cry out. If you can just tell me why is it that the media don't see the one side of the story, but they see the other side of the story?

[De Lille] I think partly that question needs to be put to the media, but I must agree with you that there is a hypocrisy in the way of response by the media on various issues. And I hope that now that we are moving to a free and fair election, we are moving to a stage whereby we want to level the playing fields effectively amongst the political parties. So this kind of reaction by the media must come to an end. But the question is best put to the media themselves.

[Hall-Green] And the next caller Robbie Roberts. Good morning to you, Sir.

[Roberts] My question to Patricia de Lille is would she be willing to go to the United States and tell the Americans that they must give all land back to the Indians, and do the same in Australia, go to Australia and tell them they must give the land back to the aborigines, and in all other places that were colonized a couple of hundred centuries ago, because she's often said that all land must be given back to the blacks. First of all, the land never belonged to them—there was nobody here. And I would just like to know if she would be willing to go and campaign for those kind of things to happen in America and Australia and if that happens. I'm sure the whites here won't mind giving all the land back.

[De Lille] Mr. Roberts, I think you have to study your history books, and history books not written by the African people of this country but by people who came here in 1652. This country has been colonized, that is a fact of life. There's nobody that can dispute it. And what we've consistently said in the PAC was to call for the return of the land to the original owners. There's no such

thing that there was nobody. When Jan van Riebeeck first put foot here on this continent, he was received very well. In fact, his whole boat was supplied with fresh produce and he could sail further. So for you to say there was nobody here is absolutely incorrect. I'll advise you to study your history books written by the people of this country. Thank you. [passage omitted]

[Hall-Green] Mrs. de Lille, before our next question comes through, let's just get further clarification on this business of APLA. I think many people find it very difficult to believe that the military wing of an organization can operate apparently independently and with absolute impunity and not be controlled by the mother organization.

[De Lille] No David, that is not correct. I know it's a perception, and I want to deal with those perceptions. It is not correct to say that. The PAC as early as June of 1993 has accepted the principle of mutual cessation of hostilities. You must understand that if you are in a war situation there must be two parties involved. We have then said further that we are prepared to discuss the implementation of that principle, and that agreement that we have with the regime. And at the moment that meetings [as heard] cannot take place because for one reason or the other they find some excuses not to meet with the PAC. And we went further to say that while the talks are in progress then we will place a moratorium so there won't be attacks from both sides. But we are not making war against ourselves. The war out there is between two parties, and I think that the other side of the parties that are involved in the war—they are not looked at. They have been responsible for, I mean [changes thought]. The security forces in this country have been responsible for many killings. We have lost more than 10,000 African people since 1990.

[Hall-Green] But now are you going to be prepared to say right now as you sit there that the PAC at this stage does not know whether or not the St. James Church massacre or the Heidelberg tavern were perpetrated by people belonging to APLA?

[De Lille] It is not only the PAC that did not know. It is the whole country.

[Hall-Green] You're saying you don't know. The PAC does not know?

[De Lille, interrupting] The whole country, David, until such time a person has been charged and tried in a court of law, then we can for sure say. At the moment the police are still busy with investigations in the St. James attack, the Heidelberg attack and they must still conclude their investigation.

[Hall-Green] So you don't know whether those were your people or not?

[De Lille] We don't know if our people are guilty, but we do know that certain people have been arrested as suspects in this case and they are members of the PAC. [passage omitted]

[Hinds] *Regarding the forthcoming election in April, where does the PAC stand regarding participation?*

[De Lille] *The PAC's congress recently in Umtata in December last year decided that the PAC is to take part in the election, and we are busy preparing for that.*

[Hinds] *Let's talk to (Philip Mphahlela) of Johannesburg. Please go ahead.*

[Mphahlela] I would like to ask De Lille why [pauses] When they started the story they said that the PAC is too militant. Really, most of the people are disappointed because after they killed that school girl in Guguletu or Khayelitsha there was toyi-toying [protest dancing] at court every now and then. Is it not to the disappointment of most of the people when this happened? Why couldn't they apologize to the family publicly because it is the young PAC's who have done this. Thank you.

[De Lille] Again Philip, your information is not correct. Again your information is based on what has been so far projected in the media. Legal investigations are still even continuing as far as that is concerned. Nobody so far has been found guilty and sentenced for the particular crimes you are referring to. So it is premature to say that we are responsible for those attacks. Thank you.

[Hall-Green] Is this not another indication of ignorance of what certain elements operating under the banner of the PAC are actually up to?

[De Lille] It's deliberate ignorance on the part of those who want to discredit the PAC. It's a deliberate attempt on the part of those people who want to demonize the PAC. As far as we are concerned there is no deliberate attempt by the PAC to say look, we are not responsible or we are responsible. It is other people who have a problem. We don't have a problem.

[Hall-Green] You have a problem of bad publicity at the moment, rightly or wrongly, and whoever is generating this, you allege that the media are reporting inaccurately and that there is some kind of campaign, but you do have the problem of bad publicity. You have a bad press.

[De Lille] Well, the PAC, David, you must understand, has not been built by the media and we will not be destroyed by the media. But people that we represent are the 75 percent functionately [as heard] illiterate people in this country who don't even have access to a newspaper, who don't even have access to a TV, and they hardly come to hear about all these bad things they are saying about the PAC. Of course the liberal press have got their own interest. They must print news that their backers would like to see in the newspapers, and we can't intervene. They still have the right to print what they

want to print. [Hinds] (Bongani Linde) from Orlando east. [Linde] Good morning. I would like to speak to the lady from the PAC.

[Hinds] Please go ahead.

[Linde] I'm not a member of the PAC, but I would like to say to you Madam, all the African people here are behind you. We are definitely supporting the PAC, but the only thing we are totally opposed is bloodshed which we do not know as yet whether it comes from the PAC leadership. But all I would like to say is continue with the struggle, take it forward, and please stop theorizing a lot and start becoming practical and getting straight to the people on the ground and mobilizing us. Thank you.

[De Lille] Thank you Bongani.

[Hinds] It seems like the violence is an issue all over. Would you be addressing that pertinently?

[De Lille] As I've said in the past, we've made attempts and we are still making attempts. Our members are caught in the cross fire of the internecine violence between Inkatha and the ANC in the townships and in Natal. We have on several occasions offered our services, our good officers, of our president to mediate between the two parties. We only received a favorable response from Inkatha and we are still pursuing that, although the ANC has turned our offer down for our president to mediate.

[Hall-Green] Why do you think they have turned your offer down?

[De Lille] They have accused us of being opportunists. I don't think you can be opportunist if you're concerned about the dying and the killing of African people, and they have never really come out with a clear answer except to say we are opportunists.

[Hall-Green] Next caller on the line is Brenda Wardle from Sandown in the Transvaal—in Sandton. Good morning Brenda.

[Wardle] Good morning. Patricia, don't APLA, your armed wing, embark on these violent attacks now—here I'm referring to those for which they are responsible—as a means of struggle or actually as a token of disrespect for human lives. Now I ask this because of the toyi-toying [protest dancing] that took place outside the courtroom during the Amy Biehl murder trial, and does the PAC actually realize that there are some blacks who want to mislead our people into deeper oppression, for example the Buthelezis and some white people who are genuinely devoted to the struggle for example, the Joe Slovos of this world. South Africa is basically not just divided into good blacks and bad settlers, and I hope that you people will realize that. Thank you very much.

[De Lille] Brenda, may I just say that if you know the history of the PAC and the history of the liberation movement, in the early 60's when there were no other channels open for them to pursue a peaceful change in

this country, out of desperation and out of concern of getting the liberation and the freedom of our people, the movements resorted to the armed struggle. We in the PAC has [as heard] always believed that there's no ways that anybody can dictate to us what methods to use to free ourselves. The desperation and the dying and the maiming of our people calls for anything that, you know, you can use to free our people. We have, as the PAC, accepted the line of negotiations and we've not said that negotiations will be the only form of struggle that will bring liberation to this country. We've not made a revolution at the World Trade Center. But rather the various forms of struggle complement each other, and when they realize that there is a possibility that we might overthrow the existing regime through the ballot box, we then agreed to mutual cessation of hostilities early in June already. Thank you.

[Hinds] *From Bloemfontein, another caller. Mrs. Blom, good morning.*

[Blom] *Good morning. I have a question for Mrs. de Lille. I remember a meeting she had with Dr. Allan Boesak in the Cape where she said among others: The white people have taken our country. Now we are just wondering, could she tell us what her origins are. Is she not also, in quotation marks, a settler? Thank you very much.*

[De Lille] *What I said in Cape Town was quite correct, but all I can tell you is that I am a example of colonialism because my surname is of French origin, but if no French had come to this country then where does the surname come from? Many of our people have German surnames, have Spanish surnames. Now where do those surnames come from? It is proof that at one stage or another in our history there were people who did not have their roots in Africa. Thank you.*

[Hall-Green] You know, I think that many people's obvious question in their minds and on their lips sitting at home watching this right now is: If it were not for the so-called settlers, that large general grouping that you make, what would have become of this country? Would this country be the country that it is today? Is it not to all of our advantage ultimately in the long run that there were settlers, that there was the know-how brought in from the northern hemisphere to create the South Africa of today? We certainly wouldn't have been here today had it not been for settlers.

[De Lille] I totally disagree with you David on this one. After all the people who used their hands, the workers of this land, it is them who are responsible for building up this country, it is them who...

[Hall-Green, interrupting] In conjunction surely with the settlers.

[De Lille] In conjunction, but in most cases they were in a supervising position. Even today just go down the street and you find a white person sitting in a truck, just sitting the whole day, and you find eight or nine African people slaving it away. But at the end of the day the

rewards for the African people and the rewards for the white person who is sitting the whole day—the contrast, the difference is so big. So it's incorrect to say that you can come with your knowledge, but if you came with knowledge, you still had to have programs and you still had to have hands for the programs to be implemented. So it's not fair to say that because you came with knowledge, it's because of the knowledge.

[Hinds] *But that's a situation which is fast changing surely. Do you admit that?*

[De Lille] I cannot. The changes you refer to [pauses] the people who we represent, to them changes mean having a house, a roof over their heads, that they have access to job opportunities, and so on. And the so-called changes that you are referring to are at the moment—they are not being felt by the ordinary person in the street. We are still looking for the so-called new South Africa. We do not know where it is. We are trying to find it. We are still looking for the cemetery where they bury apartheid and you cannot find it. I am talking on behalf of the ordinary man and woman in the street, the so-called changes we still have to see. [passage omitted]

[Hall-Green] That's about it for this particular discussion, and we say our thanks to Patricia de Lille. Before you go, I want to ask you please once more to answer us a yes or no answer regarding the knowledge that the PAC has of the actions of APLA. Can you say that you do not know that APLA is in fact operating completely independently of the mother organization?

[De Lille] Let me say David, I'm under no obligation to say yes or no because the answer is not that simple. I was at pains earlier on to explain what is the situation. It seems then that you have accepted like many other people in the country a trial in the media. We've been sentenced and found guilty...

[Hall-Green, interrupting] Personally I have a totally open mind on this, that's why I asked you the question.

[De Lille] You know, it's not as simple like that. I'm under no obligation to answer that, thank you.

[Hall-Green] Thank you Patricia de Lille, thank you for being with us this morning.

Police Turn Down PAC Request for Joint Investigation

*MB1301111594 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] The South African Police [SAP] has turned down a PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] request for a joint investigation into the police raid on a PAC meeting in the Cape last week. A teenage boy was killed when police opened fire on the crowd which they say had stoned officers. The PAC had called for a joint inquiry into police behavior during the raid, but reports say police have sent a message to the organization's lawyer saying no legal provision exists for a joint investigation. The

SAP says only peace officers can obtain statements, and that other factors such as privilege and sub judice rule have to be considered.

PAC Denies Daily Report on Problems With Zimbabwe

*MB1301150494 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has dismissed a newspaper report that the organization has come under fire from Zimbabwe for its violent acts in South Africa. THE HERALD is the African country's biggest daily newspaper and often reflects the thinking of President Robert Mugabe's government. An editorial in the paper warns that other African states may follow Tanzania's lead. Tanzania this week barred the PAC from using its Dar es Salaam headquarters as a launching pad for violent attacks against South Africa. PAC official Gora Ebrahim says the report is part of a continuing campaign to discredit the organization.

[Begin Ebrahim recording] This is totally unfounded. The relationship between the government and the Pan-Africanist Congress, the government and ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front] remain as solid as ever. We have received no written letter or indication whatsoever. In fact, recently our deputy president led a delegation to the Frontline States meeting where the position of the PAC on various issues was clearly put before the chairman of the Frontline States, who is His Excellency President Robert Mugabe. [end recording]

Ebrahim also says that the PAC is not surprised that the South African Police [SAP] is refusing to conduct a joint investigation into the Gugulethu shooting. A 13-year-old boy was shot dead when police raided a PAC meeting in the Cape township last week. The PAC had called for a joint inquiry but the SAP says no legal provision exists for it to conduct a joint investigation. Ebrahim says police are scared of being exposed.

[Begin Ebrahim recording] On each occasion that the PAC has been asking for a thorough investigation into these attempts, none of these have been taken up by the regime. It means that it is guilty of the crime and it is refusing to be accountable for it. [end recording]

That's PAC official Gora Ebrahim. Cape Town police, meanwhile, have suspended the officer who allegedly shot the teenage boy, pending an investigation. The inquiry is being headed by Colonel Johan Kleyn.

Un Head Calls for 2,840 Monitors for April Election

*MB1301063694 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] United Nations Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has proposed that nearly 1,800 UN civilian

observers should help monitor the country's April election. In a written report to the security council Butrus Ghali says the observers will form the largest contingent of an international observer group of 2,840.

The group will also include 50 observers from the Organization of African Unity, 322 from the European Union, 70 from the Commonwealth and about 600 from individual countries and the diplomatic community. They will all be coordinated by the UN. Butrus-Ghali says, however, the total of election monitors is likely to exceed 5,000. This is counting observers likely to be sent by foreign nongovernmental organizations. He did not give the cost of the UN operation, but diplomats say it is estimated at around \$40 million.

ANC, NP, AWB Dispute Poll Findings on Election

*MB1301092494 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] Parties have disputed a poll by the Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC] on the outcome of the election. A poll by the HSRC and the Multiparty Democracy Organization found that the ANC [African National Congress] would obtain a two thirds majority.

The ANC does not think it will get a two thirds majority, but thinks it will win an outright majority. It has criticized the poll, saying the category of people who did not know which party they would vote for had not been taken into consideration, nor were the residents of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states.

The National Party also criticized the poll finding, saying it believes its support is increasing compared with parties such as the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], the CP [Conservative Party], and other parties in the Freedom Alliance in general.

Meanwhile, the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] says the fact that it and the Conservative Party can show that they have 2 million supporters should provide food for thought. It says groups wanting to ignore the Afrikaner's demand for self-determination should not ignore that support.

Radio Takes Court Action To Continue Broadcasts

MB1201203594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] The future of Radio Pretoria still lies in the hands of the minister of home affairs, Mr. Danie Schutte. This follows the postponement of a date for legislation to be introduced by the Transitional Executive Council on establishing the Independent Broadcasting Authority, to allow for the submission of more nominations to the body. Mr. Schutte said earlier that the broadcasting authority would have to decide on a license for Radio Pretoria. Eleanor Momberg reports:

The chairman of Radio Pretoria's management committee, Reverend Mossie van den Bergh, says that an urgent application was lodged against the minister of home affairs and the postmaster general in the Pretoria Supreme Court, in which they requested that the radio station be allowed to continue its broadcasts. Late yesterday an opposing application was lodged in court by the minister and the Postmaster General to prevent Radio Pretoria from continuing its broadcasts. The minister of home affairs, Mr. Danie Schutte, said yesterday that the radio station is contravening the Broadcast Act of 1964 by continuing its broadcasts. Reverend van den Bergh says that an agreement was reached with government legal representatives, that no action would be taken against the station until the court case had been completed. He said he regards the legal procedure as an application for a temporary broadcast license and added that the station would continue broadcasting.

Radio Freedom To Operate in Orange Free State

MB1301131494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] South Africa's third right-wing radio station is being set up outside Bloemfontein. The station will probably be known as Radio Vryheid [Radio Freedom]. The foundations for the radio mast were laid this morning by workers supervised by Mr. Manie Malan of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front]. This will be the second right-wing station in the [Orange] Free State. Radio Pretoria has already been operating for a while from Donkerhoek, and Radio Koppies [small hills] began transmitting about a month ago.

Radio Freedom will be received as far afield as Warrington in the northern Cape, Welkom in the northern Free State, and Edenburg in the southern Free State.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the management committee of Radio Pretoria, the Reverend Mossie van den Berg, has said that there is no direct link between Radio Pretoria, Radio Vryheid and Radio Koppies. He denied reports that Radio Pretoria was broadcasting from another transmitter on the West Rand.

Business Leaders Optimistic About Economic Future

MB1201163994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] South African business leaders are more optimistic about South Africa's economic future this year than last year. However, almost half of the executive officers of the top 100 industrial companies expected the political situation in the country to deteriorate. The survey conducted by Unisa's [University of South Africa] Bureau for Market Research showed that business leaders were optimistic that unemployment would not rise this year, but would stabilize. They expected the economy to grow by just more than one percent this year.

South African Press Review for 13 Jan

MB1301122394

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Government, ANC Wait for Freedom Alliance Split—"The government and the ANC [African National Congress] are clearly waiting for the Freedom Alliance [FA] to split," notes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 12 January. They also hope the Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, "will break away from the Freedom Alliance to fight the election on its own, with the aim of taking over Natal. So far the alliance is keeping together, but for how long is uncertain."

THE STAR

Tanzania Message To PAC—The Tanzanian warning to the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, to desist from using its territory as a base for attacks on South Africa is a significant development "because the prohibition extends to the issuing of hostile or inflammatory statements by the PAC's Tanzanian office," states a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 January. Pressure on the PAC to abandon its armed struggle is "starting to mount inexorably." Furthermore, the "cash-strapped PAC" must not wilfully misinterpret the meaning of Tanzania's message, "or it will find itself cut off from OAU funding." THE STAR believes PAC's "Africanist philosophy" has "much to contribute to post-apartheid South Africa. But it must first be disentangled from the racist sentiments which permeate PAC exhortations to kill 'settlers'."

ANC Excludes Holomisa From Election Lists—Hugh Robertson writes in an article on page 12 of THE STAR that Transkei's "military dictator," Bantu Holomisa, "has tacitly latched on to the ascending star of the ANC," and the ANC "must believe he is worth all the embarrassment and discredit they are inflicting upon themselves." In a Holomisa missive to the Transitional Executive Council, TEC, there was "an insidious menace attendant" on his demands for Transkei. "This is as close as Holomisa has come to saying to the ANC: 'if you want me inside your tent, pay up'. What is more, the demand-with-threats is being made even though Holomisa and the ANC agree that Transkei should cease to exist after the April election." However, the ANC "has given a hint that it may have seen the light in regard to Bantu Holomisa. It has pointedly excluded him from its list of election candidates for the Eastern Cape, Border and Transkei. This is an encouraging sign, for it would be a sad day for the new South Africa if any military bully should succeed in getting his way."

BUSINESS DAY

Warning Against Tokenism—The imminent arrivals of a mission from the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation, OPIC, and a Canadian trade group are to be welcomed "if they lead to greater opportunities for

South African exporters and manufacturers," begins a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 January. "OPIC has made it clear at the outset that it is interested only in putting U.S. firms in touch with our black business community. There is nothing wrong with that if it does not imply tokenism. South Africa needs to develop more industries that can create jobs that last. And that does not depend on the colour of the businessman's skin."

SOWETAN

TEC Faces Credibility Test—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 January in a page 8 editorial believes the TEC is facing a "credibility test." "It has to address the spiralling violence in East Rand townships without being 'confrontational' or 'toothless'. When it met in Pretoria on Tuesday it appointed a task force to evaluate the East Rand situation and report back next week. Is this not postponing this grave problem by a week?" The TEC also "failed to take decisive action against kwaZulu

Police commissioner Lieutenant General Roy During who ignored a TEC resolution to appear before its full sitting to answer questions on hit squads in the homeland. Instead, the session referred the matter to its management committee to 'consider action' to force During to appear. This is playing marbles while Ulundi prevaricates."

CAPE TIMES

Control Hostels, Disband Self-Defense Units—"It is time that President de Klerk fulfilled his undertaking of September 1992 and acted effectively to control the hostels," declares Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 11 January in a page 6 editorial. "By the same token Mr Mandela owes it to President de Klerk to disband the 'self-defence units' which are terrorizing the East Rand. It is no good waiting until the National Peacekeeping Force can be deployed in March before disbanding these units and disarming them."

Angola**Events at Talks Noted; Military Clashes
Wrapped Up****Sources on Beye Reducing 'Differences'**

*MB1201193694 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] There is talk that progress has been made in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, where the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] have over the last week discussed the issue of the formation of a new national police force. Diplomatic sources in Lusaka say that UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, the principal mediator at the talks, has managed to reduce differences between the two sides concerning the police issue. Those sources also say that the two sides are reported to have reached an understanding that the police would be a state administration organ. It is noteworthy that UN Special Representative Blondin Beye has had separate meetings with the two sides over the last two days with a view to narrowing differences over the police issue.

Should those reports prove to be true, the negotiators will now have to discuss issues pertaining to national reconciliation, the future role of the United Nations in Angola, UNITA's active participation in government, and the second round of presidential elections. Only one thing is quite clear: the riot police must really be scrapped.

MPLA Plans in North Noted

*MB1201195094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Lusaka, the Zambian capital, may be hosting the Angolan peace talks which appear to provide reason for hope, but inside Angola the regime led by Eduardo dos Santos is preparing for war. According to [words indistinct] Luanda is making its final preparations to launch major attacks on strategic National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled areas in northern and northwestern Angola. Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace is using South African and Portuguese mercenaries for that purpose. Those mercenaries are training forces in Cabo Ledo that will be used in that military adventure.

Should Luanda go on that offensive, it can count on sophisticated modern war materiel made in Brazil, the DPRK, and Argentina, among other countries determined to see the war continue in Angola.

TPA Highlights Discussions

*MB1201204494 Luanda TPA Television Network in
Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] The issue of the National Police is still being discussed at a slow pace in Lusaka, as our reporter Joao Ligio confirmed on the phone:

[Begin Ligio recording] The Lusaka negotiating round is progressing at a slow pace on the issue of the formation of the national police. This morning the government delegation held a meeting, and the mediators met separately with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegation in yet another attempt to persuade them to change their stand, which is distant from the mediators' proposal. The proposal, which is called the master document, follows a study by the observers on principles presented by each of the disputing sides.

In the afternoon the sides held a face-to-face meeting which resulted in all doubts on general principles being dissipated. The sides overcame the general principles and are getting ready to attend the first debate on specific issues in the Mulungushi Conference Center tomorrow. As we mentioned yesterday, the master document contains about 12 points, five of which have already been discussed. The remaining points concern the police's judicial statute, that is, to whom the police are answerable in future, to a civilian or a military court, as well as the integration of UNITA elements in the police.

There are rumors that Chief Beye intends to hold a meeting of the military leadership of the two sides in Sao Tome and Principe simultaneously with the Lusaka negotiating round, to possibly set a date for the ceasefire. However, both the government and UNITA reject the allegations on the supposed meeting as it has already been agreed that the military leadership's meeting will only be held 10 days after the signing of a formal agreement by the current negotiating round. [end recording]

'Heavy Clashes' Kill 36 Dead

*LD1201204994 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese
to Europe 2000 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Heavy clashes today between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and government forces in the Menongue region have left at least 36 dead. The Angolan national radio correspondent in the capital of Cuando-Cubango Province said that this outbreak of fighting was started by UNITA.

Radio Notes Other Issues at Talks

*MB1301081094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] There are already reports of progress in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, where the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the

Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] have been debating the formation of the new national police for the past week. Diplomatic sources in Lusaka say Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola and the principal mediator of the peace talks, was able to bring the two sides' views closer on the formation of the police.

The same sources said yesterday that the two sides had reached an agreement that the police will be a state administration organ. Over the past few days, Alioune Blondin Beye has held separate meetings with the two sides to bring their stands closer on the issue of the police.

What now remains to be discussed are national reconciliation, the future UN role, UNITA's active participation in the government, and the second round of presidential elections. One thing is clear, though, the riot police will have to be banned.

It is expected that the parties will today begin to discuss specific principles connected with the national police and its formation modalities. Regarding the riot police, there is nothing to discuss. This wing of the MPLA-PT army which Spain formed, in violation of the Bicesse Accords, will definitely be banned in the interest of peace.

Cuban Foreign Minister Arrives 13 Jan

MB1301071394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina arrived in Luanda this morning. Roberto Robaina, who is coming from Accra, the capital of Ghana, said he is visiting a number of African countries to strengthen diplomatic relations. The Cuban foreign minister said his visit to Angola is very special.

[Begin Robaina recording, in Spanish] My visit to Angola is very special in that it constitutes a meeting with one part of the world, one part of the continent, a country with which we maintain historical relations. It is part of a diplomatic offensive considered timely by our country, which is fundamentally aimed [words indistinct] in that we cannot speak of a diplomatic offensive if we cannot have a meeting with this continent, with (?these countries), particularly with Angola [words indistinct]. [Passage indistinct] to be able to brief our Angolan friends on what is happening in Cuba at this moment and what problems we are facing. It is also very important for me to acquaint myself with the present situation in Angola. [end recording]

During his stay in Angola, Roberto Robaina will have working meetings with President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the prime minister, the president of the Parliament, and the Cuban community in Angola.

UNITA Observers React to Defense Minister Remarks

MB1201200694 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] The latest statements by Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, the man who took over as the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's [MPLA-PT] defense minister thanks to the massacres he was able to carry out against the Angolan people, were today described by Angolan observers as being irresponsible and of a militarist nature. Those observers say that Pedale lacks universal democratic values. Instead, he prefers to sacrifice the national interest in exchange for the benefits he receives from Luanda's Futungo de Belas. Those observers see Pedale as a real criminal. They say that the special forces which concluded their military training yesterday were not trained to kill more South Africans or Zairians. They have been trained to attack the people and the opposition. They invited Pedale to define the type of democracy pursued by the MPLA-PT as its air force continues to kill Angolan people. Those observers also said that the MPLA-PT is waging war against the very people it claims to represent and they add that such a war can never be regarded as democratic.

Boat Carrying Weapons Detained in England

MB1301063594 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 12 Jan 94

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Excerpts] Customs officials in Plymouth Harbor, in southern England, have detained a cargo ship suspected of carrying an illegal consignment of weapons destined for Angola. The ship, called [name indistinct], was registered as carrying agricultural equipment, but tanks were seen on board. The British authorities are now checking the ship's documentation to decide whether a license will be needed. The canvas covers did not manage to disguise the cargo, including tanks and artillery weapons believed to have been made in Russia and to be on their way to Angola. [passage omitted]

The customs authorities at Plymouth Harbor suspected that war materiel was intended for Angola. Now the British authorities must make sure that those weapons are not meant for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which is facing a UN arms embargo. The Angolan Government's army is mainly equipped with war materiel made in the former Soviet Union and it is no longer under an arms embargo. In any event, it needs a (?transit) license, which appears not to be among the documentation. The authorities must establish the source, the destination, and the use that will eventually be made of the war materiel. [passage omitted]

Bakongo Leader Comments on Luanda Killings in 1993*MB1301094994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] A lot is being said about bloody Friday, 22 January 1993, but the truth is still far from being revealed. This is because Luanda is doing all it can to hide its involvement in the crime. Thousands of citizens of the Bakongo tribe were killed in Luanda on that day. Thousands of others were assaulted and had their property looted, while the government and the press under its control watched silently in complicity.

A report on the massacre was published yesterday by the government-dominated Parliament chaired by Franca van Dunem, and the Luanda government washed its hands, saying it was an isolated incident. Milton Kilandamoko, an Angolan politician, reacted to the masquerade.

[Begin recording] [Kilandamoko] We think that is not true. First of all, I must say this parliamentary report was made a long time ago. It has not been published until now because the ruling party wanted to make certain alterations. Our confidence in Parliament consequently has been erased. I do not believe in the report. The Bakongo people do not believe it at all.

[Unidentified reporter] You continue to believe that the bloody Friday violence last January had ethnic causes?

[Kilandamoko] Absolutely, absolutely. There is no doubt about that. The armed elements involved in the violence even said why they were doing it. The government cannot, therefore, try to deceive people. It is clearly responsible for the violence. The police elements who carried out the massacre are government administration elements. This being the case, the government is responsible and it is its duty to respond. Only these elements would be brought before a court, while the government washes its hands. That is not justice. It has referred the case to Parliament and the Parliament tried to spare the government.

[Reporter] This means, therefore, that the parliamentary report is not correct and the Bakongo people will continue to demand justice.

[Kilandamoko] Absolutely. This report is a pure lie. We do not agree with it. I, personally, as a Bakongo, do not agree with it, and the Bakongo people think in the same way.

[Reporter] What are you going to do now?

[Kilandamoko] Well, first of all, we think the government must be brought before judicial institutions. Here in Angola, it is not customary for the government to be called to answer. A person can be killed by the police, an armed civilian can be killed by the government, the person will be buried and the case will end there. We think that our country is developing and the government

must know that it is its duty to care for the life of the people. Parliament's failure to give priority to this case means that the same kind of justice that was applied during a one-party system continues to be applied in the country today. [end recording]

UNITA Radio Reports Food Shortage in Luanda*MB1301111794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] Luanda is on the verge of social unrest. The people are discontent because of the shortage of basic commodities for their survival. This atmosphere of instability is being caused by elements belonging to the government police, and outlaws armed by the government, who continue to raid the Boavista food warehouses near the port of Luanda. These warehouses belong to Lebanese businessmen who were brutally harassed by the government police recently.

Mario Paiva from the South African Radio said the turbulent situation experienced in Luanda presently is intolerable. He said one bag of flour is already costing 1.2 million kwanzas, while imported beer costs 500,000 new kwanzas. In the face of this situation, Luanda residents will experience a very difficult period in the coming days.

Botswana**U.S. Delegation Meets Vice President, Foreign Minister***MB1201202194 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] The U. S. Congressional delegation yesterday met the vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr. Festus Mogae, and the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe. Present at Dr. Chiepe's office was the deputy speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. (Lemina Kgaganeng).

The delegation, which left Botswana this morning, came to familiarize themselves with the political and economic conditions in the country.

The vice president told the U. S. team that Botswana is very much involved with the economics and politics of the southern African region. He said the country appreciates the Congressmen's interest in Botswana. Mr. Mogae said it would also be appreciated if efforts in integrating the region's economies and finding peace in Mozambique, Angola, and South Africa are supported. He also briefed them about the Southern African Customs Union, SADC [Southern African Development Community], and the Community for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Earlier Dr. Chiepe told the U. S. team that the complex situation in South Africa needs a lot of patience, research, and discussions from all walks of life. She said

she is happy that the whole world is now giving attention to South Africa. Dr. Chiepe said Botswana looks forward to South Africa joining SADC.

Mozambique

Dhlakama Postpones Visits to Portugal, U.S., Spain

MB1301112494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] The visit to Portugal by Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama scheduled to take place on 20 January, has been postponed. This was revealed by LUSA News Agency. The visit has been postponed because Dhlakama is busy with his troop confinement program. The Renamo leader also postponed his visits to Spain and the United States.

Cease-Fire Board Approves More Confinement Centers

MB1301062094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Text] The Cease-Fire Commission met in Maputo yesterday and approved additional troop confinement centers. A total of 47 out of the 49 confinement centers have already been approved. The Salamanga and Ndunda confinement centers continue under dispute, but the issue has been submitted to the Supervision and Control Commission. The Cease-Fire Commission received information on the progress in the monitoring of the demobilization of paramilitary troops. Lists of troops to be demobilized were expected to be presented at the meeting, but only the government presented its list. The Mozambique National Resistance said its list is being reviewed by its general headquarters.

Militiamen Begin Disbanding in Maputo

MB1201152294 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 12 Jan 94 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Disbanding of Militiamen"]

[Text] The UN Operations in Mozambique began the process of disbanding private militiamen yesterday, collecting arms from these detachments in some industrial areas of the city of Maputo. The action is within the framework of disbanding irregular forces within the framework of the General Peace Accord.

A letter sent to our news desk a few hours later questions how one would now guarantee that warehouses supplying Maputo residents are protected.

The reply is not simple. The police corps cannot be everywhere and they do not have such specific missions as guarding shops and warehouses.

The solution seems to be for residents, businessmen and entities to use private security companies which are

growing like mushrooms in the city, with means that make the Republic of Mozambique Police jealous. A militiaman was content to receive 100,000 meticals, the private security companies vary between 250 and 1,000 contos monthly per agent. Part of the amount will end up being paid by the consumers.

Who will benefit from the business? Those who saw the opportunity and put in action the appropriate mechanisms, namely the new businessmen linked to Mozambique's defense and security apparatus.

Ministers' Council Discusses Implementing Peace Accord

MB1201152894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] The Council of Ministers has been holding its second ordinary session and has discussed the process of implementing the General Peace Accord. The meeting also discussed the evolution of the work [words indistinct] conditions created within the framework of the General Peace Accord as well as reports by the Ministerial Commission for Electoral Affairs and the Logistics Commission.

The Council of Ministers further approved the plan to cut public spending in the state apparatus and in state-owned enterprises. It also approved a decree amending Article 36 of the statutes of the Mozambique Fisheries Company, Pescom, whereby that enterprise has to answer to the State Secretariat for Fisheries.

173 Renamo Men Arrive at Assembly Points

MB1201185294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] According to the daily report of the UN Operations in Mozambique, Unomoz, no government soldier turned up at any of the government troop confinement centers yesterday. The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] sent 173 men, including the first 61 soldiers to have turned up at Chipanzane assembly point in Inhambane Province. Only one of the 14 troop confinement centers allocated to Renamo remains empty. Eight of the government's 21 assembly points also remain empty.

Only 58 government soldiers have arrived at their assembly points since the beginning of this year. By contrast, Renamo has sent in 1,167 men over the same period. A total of 8,338 government soldiers and 5,222 Renamo men have been confined so far, representing 24 percent of the expected total. Renamo is using 68 percent of the capacity of its centers, as opposed to 33 percent by the government.

So far, there has been no explanation for the slow turnout of government forces at troop confinement points.

Zambia**Spokesman Says Reshuffle Not 'Admission of Guilt'**

*MB1201182294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1525 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Telephone interview with press secretary to Zambian president, Richard Sakala, by reporter Steyn de Preuter on the "PM News Wrap" program—recorded]

[Text] Zambian President Frederick Chiluba has named two new cabinet ministers to replace those who resigned last week. Allegations of drug smuggling have rocked Chiluba's cabinet in recent weeks and cast doubt on the future of his government. Chiluba spokesman Richard Sakala says the reshuffle cannot be interpreted as an admission of guilt.

[Begin recording] [Sakala] He has made the reshuffle to replace ministers who had resigned, in particular, there were three ministers ... [changes thought] two ministers who have resigned—the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Vernon Mwaanga, and Princess Nakatindi. These were two cabinet ministers. Mr. Mwaanga, as I said was Foreign Affairs, and Princess Nakatindi was Community Development and Social Welfare. Now these two resigned in order to give government an opportunity to investigate allegations that have been made in the media and by some people, that they were involved in drug trafficking. They felt that an investigation could not be

carried out effectively if they remained in office and, as a matter of principle, they decided to step down to allow for an investigation.

[De Preuter] Now how are you going to ensure that the investigations into these allegations will not be a cover-up?

[Sakala] Yes absolutely, the investigations will be done. We have, what we call the DEC, the Drug Enforcement Commission, which is a body that deals with nothing but investigations and prosecutions in the cases of drugs, and these matters have been referred to them and they will undertake an investigation, and obviously, at the end of it all they will produce a report for everybody to see.

[De Preuter] The Zambian people appeared to have lost faith in the Chiluba government as far as corruption and drug trafficking is concerned. What are you going to do to restore that confidence?

[Sakala] I don't know the basis of that conclusion, because yesterday at the press conference it was made very clear—in fact the president did produce a report of investigations that have been undertaken into issues of corruption where ministers are involved. All the cases involving about five ministers, who are alleged to be involved in corruption, were fully investigated by the anti-corruption commission and where necessary steps were taken. The director of public prosecution was advised to consider prosecution, and where he felt it fit, he would prosecute. There is not a single minister who has been prosecuted for corruption because there has been no such corruption proved against them. [end recording]

Benin

Government To Adopt Measures To Check Devaluation

AB1301125594 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio in French 0615 GMT
13 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The devaluation of the CFA franc was one of the topics discussed at yesterday's cabinet meeting. The government plans to adopt protective measures to prevent indiscriminate price increases. The government is also planning to launch a sensitization and explanation campaign. Here is the report on the cabinet meeting deliberations presented by the government spokesman, Theodore Holo:

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted] The cabinet took note of the decision of the heads of state and government of the 14 member states of the franc zone in Dakar, Senegal, on 11 January relating to the 50 percent devaluation of the CFA franc. After examining the report presented by the minister of trade and tourism on the foreseeable consequences, the cabinet envisaged a number of measures whose implementation can only be effective after the government has held discussions with its social partners and the business community.

In the meantime, preventive measures will be adopted to avoid any indiscriminate price increases throughout the national territory, and in order to stem the baneful effects of the devaluation on our economy and on the purchasing power of our hardworking people. A mass sensitization and explanation campaign will also be organized to enable our people in general and the business community in particular, to understand correctly the phenomenon of devaluation which, unfortunately, is being wrongly interpreted today. Consequently, the cabinet calls on all national as well as foreign businessmen to refrain from any restless action that could seriously jeopardize our young recovering economy.

Finally, the minister of public works and transport reported to the cabinet on the situation at Cotonou Airport where personnel of the Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar [ASECNA] embarked on an indefinite strike as of 11 January. From the report presented by the minister of public works and transport, it was observed that some ASECNA staff, who were individually requisitioned, in conformity with the prevailing laws, to perform minimum duties at the airport, simply reported to their work place but did not work, thus paralyzing air traffic at Cotonou Airport totally.

While recognizing that ASECNA staff have the right to strike under conditions defined by the law, the cabinet strongly condemned their refusal to perform minimum work. However, faithful to the spirit of dialogue and concertation which the government of democratic renewal has always demonstrated vis a vis its various

social partners, the cabinet set up a ministerial delegation in charge of meeting ASECNA personnel today in order to examine with them the ways and means of reconciling their interests with those of their employers and our national economy. [end recording]

Burkina Faso

President on Devaluation, Restoring 'Credibility'

AB1201173694 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale
du Burkina Radio in French 1300 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] The president of Burkina Faso whom our reporter met this morning sounded reassuring. Blaise Compaore, who traced the background of the Dakar meeting which led to the devaluation of the CFA franc, commented on the consequences of this measure on Burkina Faso. Here is President Compaore, speaking to Rock Patrice Ouedraogo.

[Begin recording] It is true that generally speaking the devaluation will affect our debt. We will certainly have a bigger debt to pay. It will affect household spending, particularly certain goods which are consumed domestically but which used to be imported and, surely, there will be the problem of revamping the economy. But, generally speaking, with a number of backup measures geared toward reducing debt, preserving the industrial atmosphere, protecting the consumption of essential commodities, and also with the support of the international community in financing our investments and programs and in some employment generating sectors, we believe all this will restore a measure of credibility to our country. This will particularly guarantee a higher national production and put us in better position to export our products by, naturally, boosting agricultural output. And, of course, there will definitely be increased external investments. Domestic savings was also one area identified as one that should offer more support to our economies. In short, therefore, with all these measures, coupled with a system of safeguarding what I earlier referred to as the industrial atmosphere, we hope that our economies will be put in a better position to face international competition and sustain the welfare of our people. [end recording]

Cote d'Ivoire

Presidency Outlines Benefits of Devaluation

AB1201201294 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaîne
Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Communique issued by the Office of the president, in Abidjan on 12 January; read by Communication Minister Danielle Boni-Claverie]

[Text] For about 15 years now all Ivoirians have been experiencing the effects of the economic crisis, although the effect was felt more by peasant farmers and the low-income families of our country. This crisis was

brought about mainly by the fall in the prices of our main agricultural produce for export, notably cocoa, coffee, cotton, palm oil, and rubber. As you know, the economic crisis is not limited to Cote d'Ivoire alone, it does not spare any country in Africa.

Since the beginning of the 1980's, most African countries have been coping with this external constraints through the implementation of structural adjustment programs and important reforms, demanding increasing sacrifices from the people, were effected. Of course, some considerable results were obtained, but it is sad to note that the hope we expected from these sacrifices has not as yet been sufficiently achieved. On the contrary, we note that the daily difficulties of the hard-working people have increased, which obviously calls for a reform in the economic strategy.

It is within this context that the heads of state of African countries, members of the franc zone, have just unanimously decided, in consultation with France and all their development partners, to use monetary adjustment as an instrument of economic policy. In fact, in the face of persistent economic and financial difficulties of each of their countries, and having the improvement of the living conditions of their people at heart, they feel that this measure will offer them new chances to attain the objectives of lasting economic growth and sustained development. To this end, with effect from 11 January, the exchange rate of the CFA franc has been modified as follows: 100 CFA francs are equal to 1 French franc instead of 50 CFA francs to 1 French franc.

This adjustment in the exchange rate of the CFA franc will considerably improve the competitiveness of our export commodities, considerably increase the level of productive investment, free our economic potentialities, and generate the creation of new jobs. This historic decision of African heads of state of the franc zone is the assertion of the solidarity, which had, through intensified cooperation, enabled us to make this zone a solid and dynamic monetary space for the benefit of all its members. The modification in the exchange rate of the CFA franc falls in line with the actions taken by our countries to successfully carry out their common project concerning particularly business laws, insurance settlements, social security, and the specific knowledge of economic and social realities.

Concerning our subregion, what must be stressed particularly is the rich prospects now open by the important project of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, UEMOA, which has just been created, because regional integration will multiply the possibilities offered to each of our economies. The conditions for a revival of the economic growth are not clear. It is up to all—businessmen, state functionaries, farmers, and private sector workers, and so on—to take advantage of all these new opportunities created by the decision of the African heads of state of the franc zone and act in such a way that our country will, in unity, hard work, and peace, regain the exceptional performance it accomplished in the past.

A special appeal is made to all private investors—both nationals and foreigners—to play their role in the development of our country.

Concerning the immediate effects of the modification in the exchange rate of our currency, it is worth stressing that the normalization of our relations with the international financial community will be translated into the regular payment of salaries in the public sectors and parastatals. Concerning the effects on prices, specific measures will be taken to mitigate the effects of price hikes. But already a selective lowering of taxes is envisaged with the intensification of financial management of the state with an attendant radical improvement in tax collection. The prime minister and minister of economy and finance will address the nation on this subject in the next few days to give all the details on all the necessary backup measures concerning this decision.

Ivorians and friends of Cote d'Ivoire, who are not used to devaluation so frequent in other countries, are called upon to display a sense of calm and confidence in the future of our country. They should receive the news of this devaluation as the signal for a new departure for more effort, for more prosperity, and profit.

Prime Minister Returns, Comments

AB1201224094 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaîne Nationale—Une Network in French 1245 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] The CFA franc has been devalued by 50 percent as of 0000 GMT last night. In other words, 1 French franc, which was worth 50 CFA francs, is now worth 100 CFA francs. Since the announcement of news of the devaluation yesterday, a lot of images have collapsed—that of a friendly and generous France. And for most francophone countries, especially those in the franc zone, the attitude of France is felt as an apparent affront to solidarity, a form of injustice and even a betrayal.

For instance, in Gabon it is believed that with the devaluation of the CFA franc, the yard sale of the black continent has been set in motion. This perhaps harsh statement is tinged with more or less justified pessimism. Today, everyone knows that this devaluation will plunge all the countries of the zone into a maze of difficulties which they will now have to face all alone. These difficulties comprise a budget deficit, debt, a decrease in purchasing power, and unemployed youth, bringing in their stride the risk of social conflicts.

Our country, which is presented as one of the rare African countries likely to gain from the CFA franc devaluation, and which has for a long time prepared for this eventuality, hopes that the devaluation which has just been decided in Dakar will make for a better exploitation of its economic potential.

Prime Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan returned to Abidjan this morning. The head of government has just participated in the deliberations of the dual-purpose summit on multinational company Air Afrique and the

CFA franc. The heads of state and government of the franc zone—as we very well know since yesterday—have accepted the devaluation of the CFA franc by 50 percent. While waiting for the news conference on this decision, here are the initial comments of the head of government on his return this morning from Dakar. He was talking to Rene Bah:

[Begin Duncan recording] At several meetings that we had with the national and international press, I indicated clearly that when an economy is sick, there are three types of measures to be taken. There is internal adjustment which is an important measure consisting of reducing state expenditure and increasing state revenue. The second measure is monetary adjustment while the third measure consists of a mixture of the two. In reality, in a case where internal adjustment does not yield sufficient results, monetary adjustment will complement the internal adjustment measure. This has positive elements and I will elaborate at length later. But first of all I must give an overall account to the head of state.

However, I simply wish to say that this measure will make our country more competitive and improve its chances of exporting abroad. That we are one of the relatively industrialized countries in Africa and therefore have a large export capacity worth over 400 billion CFA franc a year. So we can have a larger revenue. It is a positive measure since state revenue will increase. This means that the country will have more room for maneuver. It will especially enable us to solve the dogged problem of internal debt. This is something that we must not lose sight of. Moreover, it will enable us to increase internal savings and permit the repatriation of capital from abroad, since there was an evident lack of confidence in our economy.

It will also permit the development of our local industries and what is important our local agricultural production. We shall have to consume much more of local produce because local prices of imported products will increase. So there are significant prospects for the country and it must be underlined that there will again be significant financial assistance to the country. We shall have the opportunity to develop all these at a news conference before the end of the week. [end recording]

Commodity Prices Frozen

*AB1201225294 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television
Network in French 2000 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Statement by Industry and Commerce Minister Ferdinand Kacou Angoran on price regulations in Abidjan on 12 January]

[Text] Following the devaluation of the CFA franc on 12 January and in accordance with Law 91/999 of 27 December 1991 regarding competition and Decree No. 92/50 of 29 January 1992 on competition and price regulations, a draft decree, signed by the president of the Republic, stipulates that there has been a freeze on prices and profit margins on a certain number of products the

list of which will be made known to you soon. This freeze takes effect from Wednesday, 12 January.

Thus, while awaiting the adoption of backup measures, the decision to freeze commodities is to enable the assessment of available stock of goods and determine how long it will take to dispose of this stock. This freeze on prices will not exceed three months.

Thus, considering Law 91/999 of 27 December 1991 concerning competition, considering Decree 92/50 of 29 January 1992 on competition regulations, considering Decree 93/PR10 of 11 December 1993 on appointment of the prime minister, considering Decree 93/PR11 of 11 December 1993 on the appointment of the members of the government, considering Decree 93/921 of 30 December 1993 fixing the functions of the government members, considering the approval of the competition commission, the Cabinet decrees:

Article 1: The prices and commercial profit margins, including taxes, of products, goods, and services whose list is appended to the present decree cannot be higher at both the production level and the various distribution stages than the ruling service charges on 12 January 1994. The administration has the authority to check stocks and prices as of 12 January 1994. The provisions of the present decree are applicable for a period of three months effective 12 January 1994. The violations of this decree are sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 91/999 of 27 December 1991 on competition.

Now, here is the list of commodities directly concerned by this decree:

Foodstuffs: meat, cold fish, palm oil, in barrel and unpacked; bread, bread flour, salt, yeast, milk, sugar, petroleum products, namely kerosene, premium, gasoil, [word indistinct], butane gas, fuel 180 and 380.

Public service tariffs: water, electricity, post and telecommunications, urban or interurban transport, and railway. Rice [words indistinct], university books and materials, school fees, telephone in classified hotels, medical consultation and hospital fees, pharmaceutical products, tariffs of vehicles equipped with meters, i.e., taxis; publicity tariffs in the press organs, and alcoholic drinks of less than six degrees, that is beer for ordinary consumption, fruit juice, coca cola, etc; cement, transistor and electric batteries, machete, file, matches, soap, spare parts for cars, bicycles, motorcycles, iron sheets, lubricating oil, printed wax, rent, iron rod, and table butter.

Such are, ladies and gentlemen, the contents of the decree signed by the president of the Republic, which stipulates in clear terms the prices of certain goods whose profit margins are frozen for three months to enable the administration to assess the existing stocks and reexamine the prices ruling on 12 January.

Niger

Official Comments on Effects of CFA Devaluation

AB1201154594 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Excerpts] In Dakar, the principle of devaluing our common currency, the CFA franc, has been accepted although leaders of the 14 members countries of the franc zone, are still examining the issue. In fact, a devaluation risks to have consequences on the purchasing power of the people of Niger. It will therefore be necessary to mitigate the social cost of the action.

With the very probable devaluation of the CFA franc, the uncertainty of the people of Niger is great, especially concerning the hike in prices and the significant fall in the purchasing power of workers which could cause obvious social upheavals with unpredictable consequences. To prevent such a situation, discussions began a long time ago at the Ministry of Finance and Plan to define and draw up relief measures capable of reducing the social cost of devaluation. To avoid inflation of prices of local products, the government hopes to take measures to avoid the increase in the prices of some local products.

Concerning imported goods, the authorities are thinking of subsidizing the cost of essential commodities. Concerning the debt, it will especially be necessary to seek its cancellation or to have it reduced. According to Mr. Abou Nasseba, head of the economic and social reform department, acting for the director of economic and financial journalism, the creation of a social fund of between 20 and 40 billion CFA francs has been envisaged.

[Begin recording] [Nasseba] This social fund will be used in mitigating the negative effects of devaluation in Niger.

[Unidentified reporter] What are the concrete measures the government wishes to take to stop the increase in the prices of fuel and other commodities?

[Nasseba] Well, concerning energy, we have envisaged the holding of negotiations with our principal supplier which is Nigeria.

[Reporter] (Presently), do we know what Nigeria's reactions will be following the devaluation of our currency?

[Nasseba] Personally, this morning I followed [words indistinct] which came yesterday and we must now adopt an economic policy which will apparently or totally favor us. In other words, Nigeria will return to the system of daily rates—I think it is 22 naira to \$1—so negotiations must begin with that country to reach an understanding in order to limit increases to relatively acceptable levels. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Concerning state functionaries, can we expect any salary increase in order to favor purchasing power of workers?

[Nasseba] Yes, but [words indistinct], unofficial according to the calculations made with the [words indistinct] proposed, a salary increase of almost 18 percent has been envisaged for the year 1994 and probably, concerning salary arrears, measures will be taken so that, at least, one or two months of arrears can be paid in an attempt to mitigate the initial shocks of the price hikes. At any rate, as a first step, there will be [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Mali

Konare Explains Reasons for Devaluation

AB1201202594 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Interview with President Oumar Konare in Bamako on 12 January by RTM reporter Brema Camara—recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Konare] Devaluation was at the center of thorough and lengthy discussions for several months and even several years. Now we know the results. What I can say is that we must admit the failure of a certain policy that has been adopted in our countries for several months. We must also admit the failure of a certain cooperation policy. Our scope of choosing alternatives was very limited for several reasons. First, in monetary matters, we enjoy joint sovereignty with France which guarantees the convertibility of our currency. This sovereignty is also shared with other states. Second, we have currency problems because we have a currency that is common to 14 states. Third, each country is faced with economic situations in our own states and Mali is no different.

We have made a lot of efforts and adopted many measures aimed at redressing the situation. But it is clear that we have inherited a really bad situation. You have noticed that for almost 15 years we have put in place an internal adjustment program. But this program has not enabled us to solve the main problems. It was suicidal to hold on to that with its concomitant problems of layoffs, unemployment, lack of competitiveness, and also the flight of capital and lack of investment in the country. There are therefore no prospects. In the face of all this, it became necessary to adopt such a [word indistinct] measure. Of course, that will not be without problems, we must admit. We must succeed in suppressing [word indistinct]. We must also succeed in cushioning, in solidarity, the social effects, especially on the most exposed classes in the society.

But we think that it is possible for us to find the key to tomorrow if we manage the situation well by creating the conditions for greater competitiveness and a situation that favors investment. Ours is a country of farmers, herdsman, and fishermen. Basically, it is a situation that can enable us to develop our national production.

On the industrial level it is possible today to develop our national production. You know our difficulties regarding

fraud and the closure of enterprises here and there. I think these are real assets for our country. I expect all the democrats to form the largest possible front—above partisan quarrels—in order to face the new situation. It is this patriotic front that can enable us to take up the current challenge.

[Unidentified reporter] The devaluation has taken effect. It is a fact today. What can your government propose to Malians today in order to make the cup less bitter, especially for the civil servants?

[Konare] I think for several weeks, the government has asked itself many questions. The government—the prime minister and the ministers—will soon brief the public and all our economic and social partners on the decisions that have been adopted. The decisions that will be adopted at the national level will also be thoroughly explained. These decisions will be aimed at creating the conditions and giving answers to the daily concerns of the people. They will also be aimed at creating more solidarity and better remuneration of labor in rigor and discipline. This will be indispensable for us. The decisions will also be aimed at creating the conditions for competitiveness for investments to be made and national production developed, as I have said. Without doubt, they will be aimed at—and I think this is indispensable—strengthening our ability to take care of ourselves, move toward more regional integration, and basically reinforce solidarity among Africans. [end recording]

Nigeria

Government To Mediate in Ghana-Togo Dispute

AB1201151594 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Nigeria is to mediate in the growing tension between Ghana and Togo with a view to finding solutions to their problem. Nigeria's minister of external affairs, Mr. Babagana Kingibe, stated this yesterday on his way to Togo to attend peace [word indistinct] taking place in Lome, Togo. The meeting, according to the minister, will provide the basis [break in transmission] into a serious problem that will threaten the peaceful atmosphere of the continent.

Restates Good Neighborliness Plan

AB1201154194 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] The Nigerian Government has restated its commitment to a policy of good neighborliness with [break in reception]. Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, who stated this, said Nigeria was not an aggressor. The country only carried out a routine relocation of troops on its eastern border, a measure that was not designed to embarrass any of its neighbors. He said that if there was any misunderstanding between Nigeria and Cameroon, the issue was already being resolved at the diplomatic

level. The troops' relocation, according to him, was normal and aimed at enhancing the safety of its citizens.

The Nigerian foreign minister, Mr. Babagana Kingibe, visited Cameroon last week on the border issue after which both countries agreed on a joint patrol to stem the clashes.

Military Training Accord Signed With Sierra Leone

AB1201122594 Paris AFP in English 1820 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Text] Lagos, 11 Jan (AFP)—Nigeria and Sierra Leone signed an agreement here Tuesday providing for the training and development of the Sierra Leonean Army, the official NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reported. Nigeria's chief of defence staff, General Abdulsalam Abubakar, signed the agreement on behalf of the head of state, General Sani Abacha, while Captain S.K. Cumba, the Sierra Leonean under-secretary of state for defence, signed for his country.

Abubakar said the accord was in line with Nigeria's policy of making Africa the centre-piece of its foreign policy as well as with the objectives of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Organisation of African Unity. "Equally, it will foster the attainment of mutual collective security system for the defence of the West African sub-region, in particular, and the continent of Africa in general," he said.

Cumba said his country requested the military assistance as part of its efforts to battle rebels in its eastern border areas. Nigeria sent troops to Sierra Leone last year to help the government battle a rebel offensive.

Finance Minister Outlines New Financial Measures

AB1301111594 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] All parastatals and government owned companies have been directed to maintain their accounts with the Central Bank of Nigeria. The minister of finance, Dr. Kalu Idika Kalu, made this known in Abuja while giving a breakdown of this year's budget. Dr. Idika Kalu said that the net earnings of government establishments in both local and foreign currencies would now be brought under the budgetary control of the Federal Ministry of Finance.

Meanwhile, new policy measures aimed at enhancing the generation of more foreign exchange into the economy have been allowed by the Federal Government. To this end, all foreign exchange earned by the public sector and private headquarters are now to be brought into the national foreign exchange account. The minister of finance, Dr. Kalu Idika Kalu, who made this known while giving a breakdown of this year's budget, announced the abolition of the concession formally

granted to government agencies and private exporters to keep their foreign exchange outside the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Dr. Kalu Idika Kalu said all imports of foreign exchange into the country must now be made through the Central Bank of Nigeria which he said would guarantee free and unlimited access to such funds for importers of goods and services. The minister said bureaux de change would henceforth be regarded as agents of the Central Bank of Nigeria and they are to sell foreign exchange at the rate prescribed by it.

External Debt Payments Updated

AB1301112594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] Nigeria's external debt payment arrears stood at \$4.534 billion as at the end of October last year. The minister of finance, Dr. Kalu Idika Kalu, said during the 1994 budget breakdown in Abuja that the arrears included \$25.72 million due for payment to the European International Bank. Under a Paris Club reschedulement arrangement, the country recorded \$1.55 billion in debt payment arrears in the medium term. He said short-term public sector arrears amounted to \$105.12 million while short-term private sector arrears totalled \$1.119 billion. Dr. Kalu said the arrears of external debt payments under the Paris bilateral arrangement stood at \$16.439 million. Arrears of external debt payments to non-Paris bilateral creditors, including the former USSR and South Korea, amounted to \$533.655 million. Other nonpreviously consolidated debts which matured between 1 April 1992 and December 1993 totalled \$838 million. Nigeria did not, however, record external debt payment arrears to the London Club as at 31 October 1993.

Senegal

Workers To Receive 10-Percent Salary Increase

AB1301125094 Paris AFP in French 1450 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] Dakar, 12 Jan (AFP)—Senegalese Economy and Finance Minister Pape Ousmane Sakho has announced a 10 percent salary increase in three months' time to mitigate the negative effects of the 50 percent devaluation of the CFA franc which was decided yesterday evening. Mr. Sakho, who was answering questions put to him by Radio Senegal reporters, said the emergency plan adopted by Senegal in August last year to remove the major imbalances in public finances will be maintained with some modifications. With this plan, salaries were reduced by 15 percent in the public sector thus lowering civil service salaries from 2.6 billion French francs to less than Fr1.8 billion.

The emergency plan is "unavoidable" and will "support the external adjustment" necessitated by the CFA franc devaluation, the minister said. He also announced the

establishment of a future plan to limit inflation on essential commodities like rice, sugar, and flour. According to Mr. Sakho, the inflation rate envisaged for the first year after the devaluation is 40 percent. The ultimate objective is to reduce this inflation rate to 10 percent in the second year.

Sierra Leone

Troops Score 'Spectacular' Victories Over Rebels

AB1201222294 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] Government troops this morning scored spectacular victories over rebels in both the Kenema and Kailahun districts. According to a communique issued by the Defense Department, government troops this morning recaptured Kobu, Kokoru, Jawe, and Geleblama in the Kenema axes. Defense officials say the capture of the towns has now reopened the road from Jolu to Zimi to commuter traffic.

Also this morning government troops swept through Kongoma, Bowo, Bacma, Jaluahun, and Kayima in the Kailahun District in rapid succession. At Bowo, seven rebels were killed after a two-hour battle, while two officials of the RUF [Revolutionary United Front], Lieutenant Kosia, a renegade soldier, who was the rebels' director of training, and Philip Kpulum were captured.

To celebrate the triumph of government troops, the undersecretary of state for defense, Captain Komba Kambo, has dispatched a message of congratulations on behalf of the chairman of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] and head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser, to the commanders of the 3d and 4th Battalions. The message commended the gallantry, bravery, and endurance of the troops in prosecuting the rebel war.

Togo

UTD Party Urges Investigation Into 5 Jan Attack

AB1201123094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Some light might soon be shed on the recent bloody events in Togo. A Togolese woman has made a statement that might turn out to be a decisive factor. From Lome, Olabire da Cruz has the details:

[Begin Da Cruz recording] An employee of the West African Development Bank, Mrs. Kponton nee Ajavon was shown on television last night and during the interview, she said that her house was adjacent to the one where the assailants had put up few days before the attack. One of the perpetrators was her neighbor, a man named Eugene Kouveye, a friend of her husband, Mr. Ernest Kponton. [passage omitted]

After weapons were found in his home yesterday, Mr. Kponton, who is an architect, is under serious suspicion. According to his wife, Mr. Kponton had close relations with one of the perpetrators of the 5 January attack. [end recording]

Here now is the reaction of Mr. Adan Messan Ajavon, secretary general of the Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD] who said there should be no link between individual responsibilities of Mr. Ernest Kponton and the party's responsibility. He made this clarification after the news conference given in Lome by UTD Chairman Edem Kodjo. Let us listen to UTD Secretary General Adan Messan Ajavon talking on the phone to our correspondent Jean-Claude Frank Mendome:

[Begin Ajavon recording] Mr. Ernest Kponton is not the number two man or the vice president of the UTD. The UTD affirms that nobody is above the law and that concerning the serious events that happened in our country, the government must carry out investigations in conformity with the law in order to find the culprits.

Indeed, under Article 18 of the 1992 Togolese Constitution, any accused person is deemed innocent until found guilty following a trial that must provide necessary guarantees for his defense. The UTD is astonished that at the present stage of the preliminary investigations, this notion of innocence has not been applied to Mr. Ernest Kponton. He has been found guilty even before the conclusion of the investigations.

However, the UTD makes it a point that all possible light should be shed on this affair and proposes that the diplomatic corps and the international monitoring committee should assist in ensuring that Mr. Kponton is heard by the competent Togolese authorities under conditions stipulated by law. Also, the UTD notes that in the presentation of the facts, attempts have been made to involve not only Mr. Kponton, but his party as well. The UTD condemns this state of affairs which tends to link individual responsibilities and collective responsibilities, contrary to the elementary principles of the law. [end recording]

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